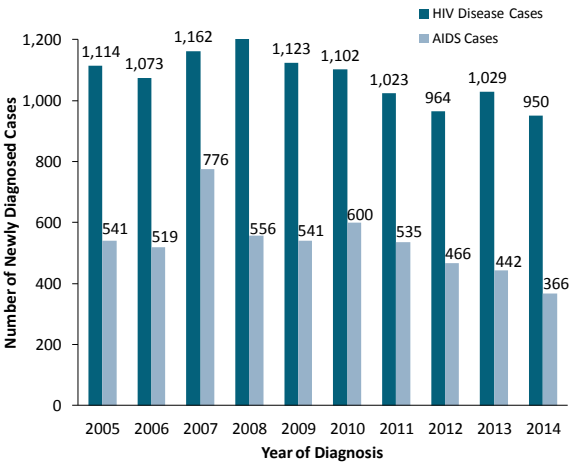
New HIV Disease Diagnoses

Updated October 2015

Virginia represented 2.6% of the population in the United States and approximately 2.4% of the HIV-positive population in 2014. By April of 2008, all 50 states had confidential name-based HIV reporting. Virginia ranked 13th in annual reported new HIV disease diagnoses in the United States and 20th in highest rate of HIV disease diagnosis in 2014. On average in the past 10 years (2005 to 2014), 1,074 new HIV disease cases were diagnosed annually in Virginia. In 2014, 950 cases were diagnosed within the Commonwealth; 1999, 2012 and 2014 were the only years since 1997 where the number of cases was lower than 1,000. Virginia ranked 17th in the estimated rate of AIDS diagnoses in 2014 and ranks 35th in the number of cumulative reported cases of AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. From 2005 to 2014, the average number of AIDS diagnoses reported annually was 534 cases; however, 2014 showed the lowest number of AIDS diagnoses in Virginia, at 366 cases, or a rate of 4 per 100,000 population.

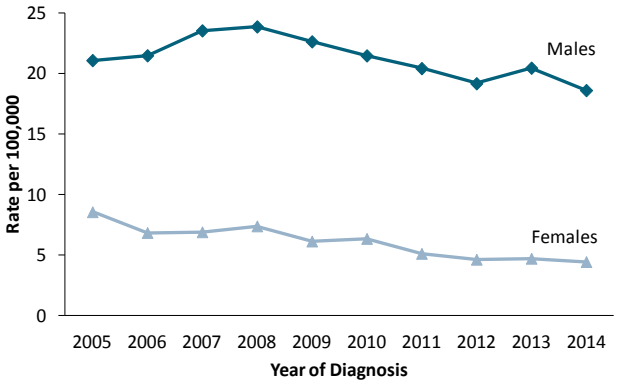
Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases and AIDS Cases, 2005-2014



By Gender

In 2014, approximately 80% of the newly diagnosed cases were among males. Rates of new diagnoses among males have stayed relatively stable from 2005 to 2014, at an average of 20 per 100,000. Rates of newly diagnosed cases among females have declined from 8 per 100,000 in 2005 to 4 per 100,000 in 2014.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Gender, 2005-2014



By Age at Diagnosis

Newly diagnosed HIV disease cases among the young adult population have increased in recent years. In 2014, 25% of the new diagnoses were among persons 15-24 years of age, whereas, 15% of the new diagnoses in 2005 were among this age group. Overall, the highest rate of diagnosis occurred among the 25-34 age group in 2014, at 25 per 100,000. Rates among the 35-44 age group have steadily declined over the past 10 years, from 28 per 100,000 in 2005 to 16 per 100,000 in 2014. Persons ages 55 and older were diagnosed at an average rate of 5 per 100,000 across the 10-year time period.

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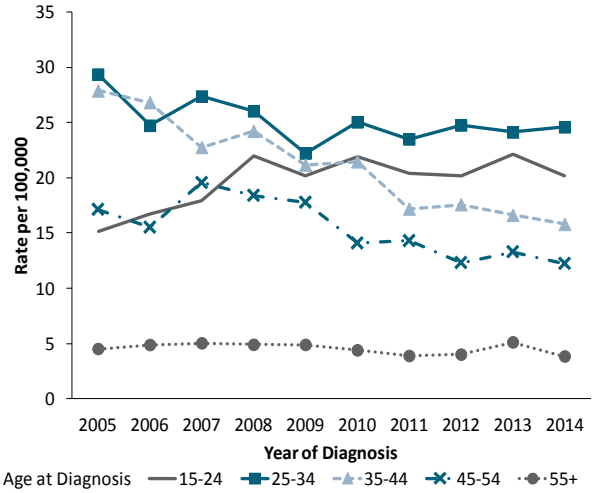
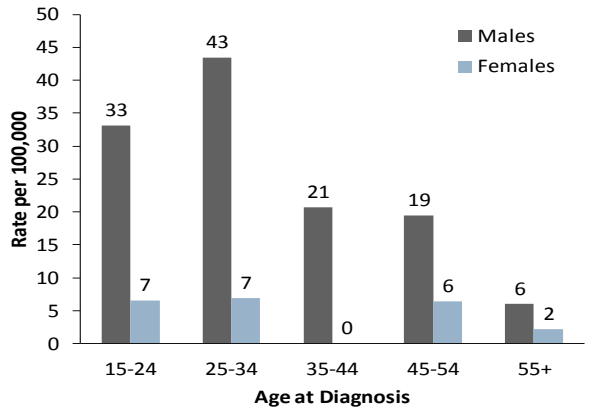
Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 2005-2014



The highest rate of diagnosis among males was males ages 25-34 (42 per 100,000), followed by the 15-24 age group (33 per 100,000). Age at diagnosis for females was slightly older, as the highest rate of diagnosis for females was among the 35-44 age group (about 9 per 100,000). Even so, males ages 25-34 were over 6 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than females of the same age.

Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Gender, 2014

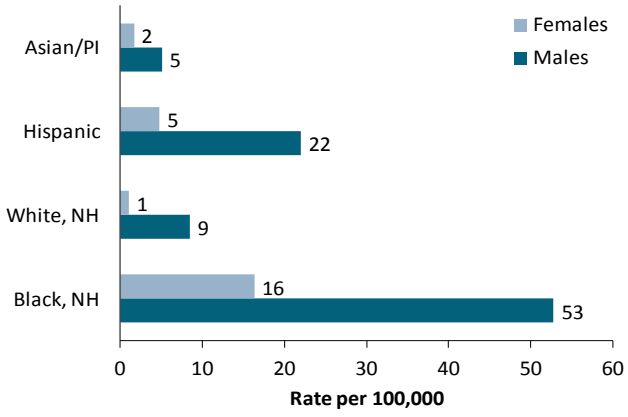


By Race/Ethnicity

In 2014, 59% of the newly diagnosed cases were Black, non-Hispanic. On average from 2005 to 2014, 2 out of 3 new HIV disease diagnoses were among Blacks. Blacks were almost 7 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White, non-Hispanics, and over 2 times more likely than Hispanics to be diagnosed with HIV. The lowest rate of diagnosis in 2012 was among the Asian/ Pacific Islander population at 4 per 100,000.

In 2014, Black females were 17 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than their White counterparts, and Hispanic females were 5 times more likely to be diagnosed than White females. Among the male population in Virginia, Black males were 6 times more likely to be diagnosed than White males and a little over 2 times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic males. The greatest disparity in race and gender was among Whites, as White males were 9 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White females; whereas, Hispanic males were 5 times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic females, and Black males were only 3 times more likely to be diagnosed than Black females.

Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2014



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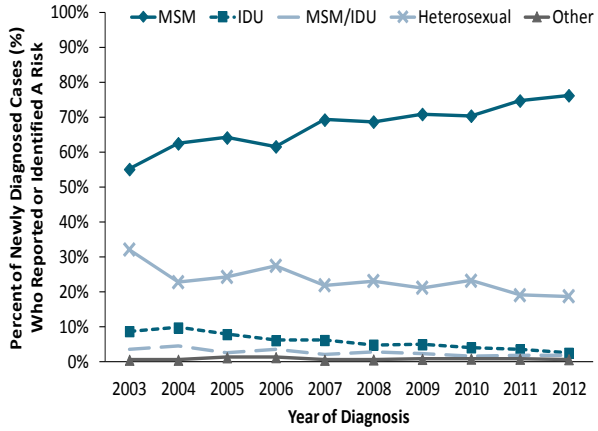
By Transmission Risk

In previous reports, HIV risk transmission was estimated using a multiple imputation (MI) procedure provided by CDC which probabilistically assigned those who did not report or identify a specific risk and estimated a potential risk factor for transmission. At the time of publication, this procedure was not available. Thus, those cases that did not report or identify a risk were excluded from the accompanying graphs and analysis. In 2014, 39% of newly diagnosed persons did not report or identify a known risk for HIV transmission.

From 2005 to 2014, the percent of newly diagnosed cases attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) increased from 66% to 75%.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Transmission Risk, 2005-2014

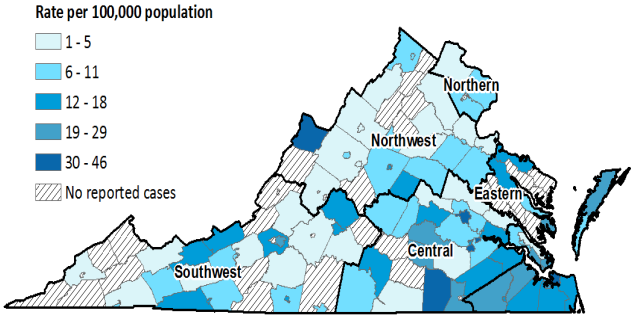


Heterosexual contact has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, at an average of 22%. Injection drug use (IDU) has decreased slightly, from 6% in 2005 to 2% in 2014.

By Region

Virginia is divided into 5 health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. In 2014, the rate of diagnosis was highest in the Eastern region at 18 per 100,000 population, followed by the Central region at 15 per 100,000. The lowest diagnosis rates occurred in the Southwest and Northwest health regions (6 and 5 per 100,000, respectively).

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases in Virginia, 2014



As evidenced from the map above, higher rates for persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease are located in the southern Central region, and portions of the Eastern region. Rates in these localities were as high as 46per 100,000 population. Lower rates occurred primarily in the Northern and Southwest regions, where rates ranged from 1 to 29 per 100,000.